



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Baron Garofalo is sweeping in his assertion that the jury, the practice of declaring amnesties, and of exercising the pardon prerogative should be abolished. He urges the selection of special judges to serve as criminal judges only.

The entire consideration of this problem, which is one of the most perplexing ones that the world faces, is so sane and the recommendations so practical that all those interested in criminology look forward to their incorporation in the legislation of the future.

Progressive Democracy. By HERBERT CROLY. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 8vo, pp. 438. \$2.00.

We have here a study of the causes, nature, and consequences of the growing dissatisfaction with our traditional political system. The first chapters review the rise and growth of American political parties, and thus reveal the historical reasons for modern progressive tendencies. Further analysis having shown the line of cleavage between progressivism and conservatism, the future needs and possibilities of progressive democracy are dealt with from a standpoint which is sociological rather than purely political.

In its inception the American political system was the result of immediate and opportunistic action made necessary by a sudden national crisis. And the Constitution being drawn up by a nation composed almost entirely of actual or prospective property-holders, the result was an acquiescence in the acceptance of a political system which was really not a government by the people but a government by law. Thus economic reasons alone can explain "the process whereby the worshipers of democracy came to deify an undemocratic Constitution."

But the government of any country should be sufficiently flexible to adapt itself to the needs and demands of the people, and any radical change in popular ideals or economic conditions will mean a severe test of the efficiency of the political system. Such a change is taking place in America today. Formerly a nation of property-holders, we are fast becoming a nation of wage-earners. This fact explains the rise of the progressive movement, which is not confined to either of the two dominant political parties. In fact, Mr. Croly claims that the overthrow of the two-party system is indispensable to the success of the new movement, because "under American conditions, the vitality of the two-party system has been purchased, and must continue to be purchased, at the expense of administrative independence and efficiency" (p. 349).

Progressive democracy must be grounded in righteousness. Its only safety lies in virtue, and this virtue must be secured through education. Thus the hope of our political progress lies in a broad, sympathetic, and thorough system of social education. True progressivism realizes itself in a feeling which is in reality simply a spiritual expression of the mystical unity of human nature.

This book throws much light upon the present socio-political situation. While the author is somewhat given to repetition, the argument represents a careful study of the subject under discussion. The whole work breathes a spirit of healthy optimism, and the view presented tends to bring home to the reader a sense of moral obligation in the work of social and political regeneration. Mr. Croly has produced a book which should find favor with the American public.

The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire. By WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, History Series, III, No. 2.) Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1914. 8vo, pp. 256. \$0.40.

This is a careful study of the beginnings of the mining industry in Idaho, Montana, eastern Washington, and Oregon, and the southern interior of British Columbia during the years 1855-70. Mr. Trimble records the history of the movement and describes the economic and social institutions and laws that grouped around the industry.

A survey and history of the advance is followed by a discussion of its economic aspects. Of particular interest to us is the description of the replacement of the wasteful methods of placer mining by quartz mining. The production of these mines for the seven years 1861-67 equaled \$151,463,000 of gold—40 per cent of the total yield of the United States in that period. The opening up of these territories was the cause of great growth in transportation. It is curious that the growth was monopolistic, and that this growth is paralleled by the expansion of the mining industry itself which tended to the corporate monopolistic form.

In his discussion of the social aspects the author has caught the spirit of the times. The glimpses into the towns show us the mixture of nationalities, and of every kind of man, the log huts full of outfits and paraphernalia, the saloons and gambling-rooms and theaters, with the churches and schools much in the minority. But best of all we see the miner himself, law-abiding in the main, virile, and enterprising.

A comparison of the government and law of the settlement in the United States and that in British Columbia shows a great difference. In British Columbia, the governor appointed by the home government held the executive power. In the territories representative government followed the establishment of the territories of Idaho and Montana, within which we find the organization peculiar to mining camps—the miner's judge to settle disputes, the vigilance committee to punish wrongdoers.

In British Columbia crime was promptly dealt with; in the territories lynchings often occurred. "We see on the one hand government concentrated largely in hands of an efficient executive who made laws and organized administration on summary methods, on the other representative government under hampering conditions, working tardily and painfully toward order and meeting